# Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
NOVEMBER 24, 1928

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## A Distinguished Cuban Feminist

**Mrs. Pilar L. Houston of Havana, whose work in connection with the presentation of the Equal Rights Treaty before the Pan-American Conference last winter was a significant factor in the success of the undertaking. Mrs. Houston is a member of the International Advisory Council of the Woman's Party and is recognized as one of the outstanding leaders of the Feminist movement.**

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OFFICIAL ORGAN
of the
National Woman's Party
Capitol Hill
Washington, D. C.
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Phone, Vernon 3279

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Ruby A. Black . . . Managing Editor
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[Senate Joint Resolution Number 64.]
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by Senator Charles E. Curtis, Kansas.
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## What Is Your Life Worth?

WE ASK our readers this rather leading question not because we hope to sell them life insurance, nor yet because we belong to a hold-up gang, but for the very simple reason that we wish to indicate what is perhaps the weakest point in our opponents' armor. Life is to most of us worth whatever it costs, or, in another phrase, it is pretty nearly priceless. We use the word "priceless" in two senses, first as indicating that life generally comes to us as a free gift, and second because we believe that if death really threatened us, and we knew he could be bought off, our very last cent could probably be extracted from us by this unwelcome visitor.

Now it is this extraordinary gift that women alone are capable of giving, this gift of life, that is the central theme of those who believe in welfare legislation for women only. Anti-feminist labor men and welfare workers both capitalize it with a sob when they voice their appeal to the various legislatures for special industrial legislation for women only.

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"Do you believe that young working women who will some day be future mothers should have any industrial protection?

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If welfare workers and labor men are not working for their own hobbies, their own jobs and their own personal advancement, but are instead honestly working in the interest of motherhood, let them support maternity legislation as such and stop using motherhood as an appeal for the passage of a type of legislation that denies all women, mothers and non-mothers, an equal opportunity with men in the competitive business of earning a livelihood.

At least, if we are to be paid nothing as life givers let not our recompense be reduced to less than nothing by the denial to all women under the law of equal opportunity.

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Mrs. Houston has been for many years a philanthropic worker among her people in Cuba, and is one of the most unselfishly interested women in the Republic representing the cause of woman and Equal Rights. She is courageous, inspired and untiring. She has been one of the factors in the great strides Cuban women have made in the past fifteen years. Her work among the unfortunate and afflicted is well known in Havana and its environs, and had she opportunities to reach the other sections of the Island Republic, she would be equally well known throughout its length.

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She is always ready and anxious to espouse any duties which the National Woman's Party calls upon her to perform, and is very zealous of its prestige in Cuba.

She has long been a member of the Club Femenino of Cuba, the leading and most energetic woman's club in the island and has taken part in all its activities.

This member of the National Woman's Party who is now on the International Advisory Council has the good fortune to be the wife of an American man who sympathises and aids her in all her efforts for the cause of women.

# "International Feminism Is Born"

By Viscountess Rhondda.

**EDITOR'S NOTE: This speech was made by Lady Rhondda, member of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party, at a meeting of the Six Point Group, of which she is the leader, in London on October 23. The first paragraph refers to a speech made by Doris Stevens before the same group on the previous week, when Lady Rhondda introduced Miss Stevens. Lady Balfour of Burleigh presided when Lady Rhondda made this speech, so significant in showing the acceptance by English Feminists of the plan for an Equal Rights Treaty.**

WE in this room heard last week for the first time in England one of the most famous Feminists of the world tell us something about what is to us a completely new idea.

We had, of course, already heard of International Feminism from various aspects.

For a quarter of a century now women from all over the world who believe in votes for women have been meeting together every two or three years in one or other of the big capitals to discuss their individual and common difficulties, to gain comfort and re-assurance from the knowledge that women the world over were coming up against the same difficulties, and each one of them, enabled to realize that women in other countries felt with them and saw with them, has come home with fresh courage.

For if there is one thing more than any other that anyone who wants to alter anything, that anyone who wants to do anything needs, it is self-confidence. The most useful thing you can do to anyone is to increase his self-confidence; the most damaging, the most cruel thing you can do to anyone is to take his self-confidence from him.

The re-assurance which the periodical meetings of the International Alliance for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship give to those who take part in them was a valuable asset in the long discouraging fight for the vote which took place in the leading countries of the world during the first quarter of the present century.

The coming together of Feminists had other effects too, though these were largely by-products. Questions were thrashed out, resolutions passed and sent to the right quarter. Common lines of policy agreed upon. And some pressure brought to bear on national and international authorities.

WHY then do we say today that "International Feminism is born," when in fact these meetings have been going on for so many years?

Because there is a wide difference between the periodical coming together of many groups of national Feminists mainly for the purpose of talk and discussion (don't think I under-estimate the value of talk and discussion—only the very very young person does that — I wish I did under-estimate it, that could prove only one thing, that the date of my birth was some twenty years later than is generally supposed. We get irritated occasionally with talk and discussion, but it is absolutely essential—essential to the birth of ideas, to the growth of any movement)—but there is a wide difference between national groups coming together mainly for the purpose of argument, talk and discussion, and the idea of taking international action.

It is a point worth noting, by the way, that the committee of the National Woman's Party of America which first launched the Equal Rights Treaty is called the Committee for International Action. That is a good title and an apt title. This new International Feminism then is not just a meeting together of Feminists from all parts of the world, it is a joining together of world Feminists for international action.

It would not have been possible twenty years ago. It is only just becoming possible today. And that for two reasons.

First, we have in a large number of the individual countries got a certain length, broken down the first and worst barriers. In the majority of the bigger nations today women are citizens with full (or nearly full) citizen rights.

Second, the world today is beginning to be run more and more by international action. Miss Stevens last week gave us some figures in regard to multipartite treaties. They were startling. Between

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Second, the world today is beginning to be run more and more by international action. Miss Stevens last week gave us some figures in regard to multipartite treaties. They were startling. Between

1864-1914 there were 225 multipartite treaties. Between 1918 and 1927 there were 175 multipartite treaties. Some treaties (or conventions) have dealt specifically with women, quite a lot of them did in fact. There is a clause in the Treaty of Versailles dealing with equal pay: Part 13, Article 427, Clause 7:

"The Principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value."

But most of the treaties, or, as they are usually called, conventions, dealing with women have not given them more freedom. They have given them less freedom. No night work for women. No lead paint work for women. Special short hours for women. Till today we are faced with this situation:

Either we must have International Feminism — or we shall be faced with International Anti-Feminism. Which is it to be?

NOW this idea of an Equal Rights Treaty comes to us from America. It is the idea of Alice Paul and was launched by Doris Stevens, the two greatest living Feminists of America, perhaps of the world. Are you going to say, "I prefer home grown ideas. I don't like to take my ideas from America?"

Quite . . . quite . . . . only, curiously enough, if our mothers had felt that way it seems probable that neither England nor the United States would have the vote today. It is very curious the way all through the Feminist movement each country in turn has been indebted to the other for ideas, for help for fresh starts. It's almost as if the Feminists had been playing tennis across the Atlantic, continually returning the ball to each other.

You get it in the early days of medicine.

Who was the first medical woman of modern times and the first to have her named placed on the British National Register (1859)? Elizabeth Blackwell. Where did she study? Where did she get her degree? In America—in 1849. Where was she born? In Bristol. She was taken to America as a child.

Who were the two great pioneers of medicine for women in England? Elizabeth Garrett (Mrs. Garrett-Anderson) and Sophia Jex-Blake. How and where did Elizabeth Garrett make up her mind to study medicine? After going to a series of lectures given by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell in London in 1859. How and where did Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake decide to go in for medicine? During a visit to America, where she fell in with Dr. Blackwell and some of her followers.

You get it on the political side.

What caused the idea of the great Seneca Falls Convention at which the first Equal Rights program was adopted in America? A world Anti-Slavery Convention held in London in 1840 to which four American women were sent as delegates, but, being women, were refused the right to attend.

The American militant movement which finally won the vote in America in 1920 started about 1914.

Who started it and led it?

Alice Paul and Lucy Burns, two American young women.

What gave them the idea?

Alice Paul had come over to Europe to take a post-graduate course of study during the height of the militant movement.

In prison she met Lucy Burns, to whom the same misfortune had happened. They went home together and, together, lit America from end to end.

Yes, that's what we gave to America.

But what about our own militant movement? Who sowed the first seed of that?

In 1902 Susan B. Anthony, an old woman, went to stay with Mrs. Pankhurst in Manchester. When she left, Christabel Pankhurst said, "Another generation of women must not waste their lives on the vote. I mean to get it."

And now once more an idea crosses the Atlantic, the Equal Rights Treaty.

NOW I want to talk a little of this Equal Rights Treaty of which Miss Stevens spoke to us last week. It is simple—very, very simple. Don't be put off by that:

> "The contracting States agree that, upon the ratification of this treaty, men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the territory subjust to their respective jurisdictions."

Just that. That's all. And that's enough.

Impossible? Many people are going to say that before we've done. But think—think it out! Is it impossible? It is, in fact, just what we want, isn't it? Equal Rights. Difficult? Difficult of enforcement? Of course. We're a long way from Equal Rights even here, even in this comparatively enlightened spot.

# How New Jersey Did It?

By Minnie S. Karr,
Vice-Chairman of the New Jersey Branch of the National Woman's Party

"HOW did the New Jersey Branch of the National Woman's Party do it?" This question—referring to the eight Equal Rights laws enacted by the New Jersey Legislature during, and since the 1925 session—I have been asked to answer over and over again, by the press and by legislative chairmen of women's clubs.

One of the latter suggested (facetiously) that the National Woman's Party take over her own pet reform bill and put it through.

Since our campaign work for Hoover and Curtis, other questions have been added, such as, "How did you manage to get Equal Rights on the map in New Jersey?" "How did you get National Woman's Party speakers listened to and applauded by State legislators and candidates for office?" "How did you get the atmosphere in New Jersey so charged with the Equal Rights issue that Governor Smith was induced to explain his attitude toward the National Woman's Party and Equal Rights in his Newark speech?"

I have summarized my answer to all these questions as follows: It all dates back to the days when Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins was chairman of the National Woman's Party in New Jersey. It was in those days that Senator McKaye began to cooperate with us, first for suffrage, then for Equal Rights.

It was he that introduced most of the Equal Rights bills that have become law under the able leadership of our present chairman, Leila Enders. Other bills were introduced (in a friendly spirit!) by Senator Lauson—now elected Governor—and Assemblyman Chandless. I emphasize "friendly spirit" because in talking with Mrs. Whittic, chairman of the New York State Branch—she averred that "if during the past two years the New York Legislature had been blessed with one member who would have introduced one or more Equal Rights bills, 'in a friendly spirit' they would have been passed." Answering the later questions—regarding the Equal Rights atmosphere in New Jersey—again brings back the suffrage campaign days.

Very soon after the vote was won Margaret B. Laird, one of New Jersey's foremost National Woman's Party workers, with Mrs. Hopkins, was elected to the New Jersey Assembly. While a member of that body—1921-1922—she introduced practically all the National Woman's Party bills that have since become law. While the time was not ripe for their passage in those days, the discussions and the animosity they aroused were of inestimable value in preparing the way for the Equal Rights atmosphere of today.

Another factor has been the Newark Women's Republican Club, organized by Mrs. Laird. One of this club's two objects is to "Work for equal recognition of men and women in law and politics." The fifth annual dinner of this club took place just as our Hoover-Curtis campaign was begun.

Our national chairman, Mrs. Smith, was given an opportunity to tell the three hundred guests—including State legislators and candidates for office — why the National Woman's Party is endorsing Hoover and Curtis. The reception given her when introduced by Assemblyman

Joseph Wolbu—as "One of the two women who had been given a hearing at the Pan-American Congress at Havana," proved beyond a question that Equal Rights is "in the air" in New Jersey. If more proof were needed, Governor Smith supplied it by explaining his position toward the National Woman's Party and Equal Rights in his Newark speech.

The afternoon following Governor Smith's putting his opposition to Equal Rights in the air, Mrs. Laird gave her home for a National Woman's Party tea to introduce Mrs. Harvey Wiley and Mrs. Richard Wainwright and Mabel Vernon to Newark women. The enthusiastic applause accorded the guests of honor by nearly a hundred women (and one man) again proved that Equal Rights is understood in New Jersey.

One of the interesting happenings at this tea was a one-minute talk by Assemblywoman Agnes Jones, in which she stressed the point that "Much of the success of Equal Rights in the New Jersey Legislature is due to work done by Mrs. Laird when she was a member of the Assembly." To this the New Jersey Branch says, emphatically, "Yes."

Now another question is being asked of me, here it is: "What is the New Jersey Branch going to do next?" My answer to that is: "If I have my way—we will keep the air so charged with Equal Rights that New Jersey will be the first State to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment when Congress has given the legislatures an opportunity to vote on it."

# Changing a Nation's Mind

A Review of Rheta Childe Dorr's "Susan B. Anthony—the Woman Who Changed the Mind of a Nation," Published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York ($5.00)

By Ruby A. Black

THE "blurb" on the jacket of Mrs. Dorr's biography of Susan B. Anthony sounds like a leaflet issued by the National Woman's Party—except that the advertisement neglects to say that the injustices listed thereon still exist in some States of the United States.

Says the publisher's advertisement on the jacket:

"Do you know that less than seventy years ago—

"A man could give away his wife's children, even an unborn child?

"No married woman had a legal right to any money she earned?

"No woman unaccompanied by a man was admitted to a restaurant or hotel?

"No married woman could own anything?

"No married woman could collect damages to her person or reputation?

"Only one obscure college admitted women?

"No woman in the world could vote or hold office?

"Every woman who holds a good job; every woman who goes to college; every woman lawyer, doctor, professor, scientist; every woman released from an intolerable marriage bond; every mother who has power to protect her children; every woman who votes; owes it in large part to the woman whose amazing life-story Rheta Childe Dorr tells."

One of the most interesting contributions Mrs. Dorr makes to the data on the life of Susan B. Anthony is the account of her steady progress from a Reformer to a Feminist. Susan began her public life by being interested in many things—abolition of slavery, temperance, and the various aspects of the movement toward Equal Rights between men and women. During her latter days, however, we find her insisting with vigor and sometimes with sharpness that Frances Willard not mix her temperance campaign with a campaign for suffrage in California, and that Elizabeth Cady Stanton not mix her battle against reactionary interpretations of the Bible with the suffrage campaign.

In 1895, when Susan was 75 years old, she would be diverted by nothing from her campaign to wipe out every arbitrary distinction between men and women in law and custom so that women might "own and possess their own souls." She battled with her associates against their agitating for various "moral reforms" while campaigning for suffrage.

The wisdom of Susan's fierce and sometimes almost brutal insistence on rigid adherence to the single issue of suffrage was proved, sadly enough, when she found that the California campaigners, heedless of her warnings, had talked of religion, social purity, and prohibition, and "had so terrorized the voters that they saw in every petticoat a menace of a world too chilly and house-cleaned for masculine endurance."

What a pity every one of the campaigners could not have felt as did that total abstainer and prohibitionist, Susan B. Anthony, that "what I want is for the men to vote 'yes' on the suffrage amendment, and I don't ask whether they make wine on the ranches or believe that Christ made it at the wedding feast!"

This early confusion of the liquor question with the suffrage question undoubtedly delayed suffrage for many years, just as now the "noble experiment" of prohibition by amendment to the Federal Constitution is making most legislators so afraid of any constitutional amendment that they do not even want to think about the Equal Rights Amendment, so different in its principle from any amendment designed to restrict, since it is designed only to liberate.

Susan also had the clear and logical mind to see that women could not ever be completely free unless they were economically free, a fact by no means accepted by her own generation.

THE human aspects of Susan B. Anthony and her associates are most interestingly portrayed by Mrs. Dorr. The constant warfare between Susan and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who loved each other devotedly all through life, the various splits in the suffrage movement, the relation of the more radical Susan and Elizabeth with that quiet but clear-headed Quaker, Lucretia Mott, Susan's occasional splurges into fine clothing—purple cloaks and red shawls—Susan's vigorous and relentless way of making Elizabeth work when Elizabeth would have preferred to stay at home, the exceptional honors heaped upon Susan toward the end of her days, and the humorous way in which she received them—all these go to make Mrs. Dorr's story lively and full of human interest, and to make these immortal women live and move even though there is nothing left but marble and words on paper and the liberative results of their toil and hardships.

EVER so often Susan had tilts with various men leaders sympathetic with the suffrage movement — William Lloyd Garrison, Theodore Tilton, and the rest, but her humor, sometimes good-natured sometimes bitter, usually gave her the victory in these skirmishes. Susan had not the slightest idea of how to kowtow to anybody, even though she did insist on not "sticking pins" in brewers and distillers and grape-growers who could vote on suffrage measures.

Susan and Elizabeth made their first Equal Rights campaign against the barbarous laws taking from married women practically all civil rights. These two and a few others succeeded in twelve years "in smashing the thousand years old English Common Law" to the extent of eliminating most of the civil disabilities of the married woman. But before it was done, Susan had tramped and driven up and down New York State, over snow-covered roads, had suffered contumely and ridicule, and had found in the little hotels along the way tragic arguments for the freedom of married women.

The first great disappointment came to the women when they found that all their fight to help free and enfranchise the negro brought them nothing. It was "the negro's hour" and the women must wait for a later day to be granted the

ballot granted the negro whom they had helped free. When the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted, the word "male" appeared for the first time in the Constitution of the United States, despite the pleas of Susan and her colleagues, and the word "sex" was left out of the Fifteenth Amendment. It was this lesson, doubtless, that had much to do with Susan's decision to concentrate upon the suffrage and Equal Rights, and let others, as individuals but not as suffrage associations, work for whatever reforms struck their fancies.

When Susan realized what was happening, she thrust out her arm into the faces of the eloquent men pleading for the ballot for the negro, and said:

> "Look at this, all of you. And hear me swear that I will cut off this right arm of mine before I will ever work for or demand the ballot for the negro and not the woman."

And Tilton wondered why Susan was "so unreasonable or so rude!" The wonder is that she was not still ruder to Senator Charles Sumner, who said in a Senate debate that the question of woman suffrage would be settled "whenever the women in any proportions insist that it shall be settled." He was at the time arguing for the vote for the negro, who had not asked for it, while there were in the pigeonholes of Congress women's petitions from all over the country demanding the ballot.

SUSAN then set out to get the major political parties and organized labor to support suffrage, but without success. She learned not to put her faith in political parties, and was exasperated to the point of anger when many suffragists went out and campaigned for Hancock against Garfield, although neither had come out for or against suffrage.

> "Before I shall consent to put my name to any document favoring either candidate, I must see in black and white, in the candidate's own pen tracks, something to warrant such favoring."

These words of Susan's established the policy of not supporting any candidate for President not definitely committed to suffrage. Still she kept going to national political conventions, and never neglected to call on every new President inaugurated. They were all very kind to her, and friendly, but none of them gave her what she wanted. Susan and Elizabeth both plead with Theodore Roosevelt, the last President in Susan's lifetime, to "dare to become the emancipator of women," but that daring President did not dare thus to immortalize himself.

Mrs. Dorr points out that it was Susan B. Anthony, not Emmeline Pankhurst, who conceived the idea of militant action. Mrs. Pankhurst gained her inspiration at a meeting at which Susan spoke, Mrs. Dorr says. Thus the Englishwoman caught and carried on to Alice Paul and Lucy Burns the torch of militancy, as Mrs. Dorr tells the tale.

Susan's most militant action was in voting in 1872 and standing trial for so doing. She insisted on being taken to the district attorney's office by those who arrested her, instead of being allowed to go alone. She wanted to be handcuffed, if possible. But when the lawyers were discussing the date of the trial, she firmly insisted that it not be before December 10, and, carrying her point, promptly set out on tour giving the lecture, "Is It a Crime for a Citizen of the United States to Vote?" Then, after sentence was pronounced, she refused to pay her fine, and the court dared not send her to jail.

At the trial she had made, as far as is known, the first public plea for women to serve on juries, as she declared she had been denied the right of trial by a jury of her peers, pointing out that in England a commoner must be tried by a jury of commoners, not lords, and that she had been tried by men, not by women. She asked not leniency, "but rather the full rigor of the law."

The case of the United States vs. Susan B. Anthony was not allowed to go on up to the United States Supreme Court, but that of Virginia Minor of St. Louis did go to the Supreme Court, and that body held against her.

Susan's next militant step was to walk on to the floor of the national House of Representatives and hand petitions for suffrage to the Congressmen of the States from which the petitions came.

Throughout her life Susan was insistent upon a single standard of morals, and on several occasions outraged the squeamish feelings of respectable people by defending women who deserted faithless husbands, and women deserted by faithless men not their husbands, but she had no word to say about that terrific Beecher-Tilton scandal, except to go on tour with a lecture on "Social Purity" in which she did not tell what she knew of the inside of that famous bit of dirt. Susan had a terrible time with the picturesque and notorious Victoria Woodhull and her sister, Tennie C. Claflin, and these two beautiful and financially successful, if somewhat erratic, ladies nearly wrecked the suffrage movement while ruthlessly demolishing some of the social restrictions on women.

AS far back as 1871 Susan was telling women that their only insurance against prostitution or polygamy, legal or illegal, was wage-earning, and was insisting that women enter industry, business, and the professions on a basis of complete equality. She knew something about economic inequality, for she had suffered it as a school teacher when she was "the smartest woman in Canajoharie." She came to understand that the extension of the franchise to women was chiefly a means of breaking down the caste barrier of sex so that women could be free and independent possessors of their own souls and bodies, dependent upon themselves alone. She saw, too, the economic changes that were helping change the mind of the nation toward women's economic independence.

This was probably the most remarkable thing about Susan B. Anthony—her capacity for growth throughout her life, her increasing clear-headedness and single-mindedness, her unswerving determination to wipe out all inequalities between men and women and to ignore the reforms and palliatives offered by so many women leaders of her latter days.

MRS. DORR, commenting upon a newspaper editorial calling Miss Anthony "cold as an icicle," points out the truth which many commentators on the woman movement ignore:

> "No woman, no man ever deliberately chose a life of poverty, chastity, and obedience to an ideal unless he was the reverse of cold. The passionate nature alone dares to seek truth, and only those in whom the blood runs hot and strong ever deem it worth while to preach the truth to unbelievers."

So Susan's passionate nature made her declare in the last public speech she ever made, on her 86th birthday, February 15, 1906, "Failure is impossible," and with that she handed down the slogan under which that smaller group of suffragists who followed her militant and unremitting methods marched to victory, even though she handed down from her coffin the badge of her office to a leader of the larger group which saw little hope for a Federal Suffrage Amendment and was shocked at the idea of militant political action.

In her final chapter, "Carry On," Mrs. Dorr tells briefly the story of how Susan's cause was carried on to victory by the National Woman's Party and how, fourteen years after Susan B. Anthony's death, the Susan B. Anthony Amendment granting suffrage to women became a part of the Constitution of the United States—not the Sixteenth Amendment, as she wanted it to be, but the Nineteenth Amendment. Mrs. Dorr had her own part in this, but she does not refer to it.

In making perfectly clear the inspiring qualities of the tale, Mrs. Dorr has neglected none of its aspects. Many incidents that are both humorous and inspiring are recounted, from Susan's meeting with Buffalo Bill at the Columbian Exposition to her meeting with Queen Victoria. All the great figures of the fifty-five active years of Susan B. Anthony's life are in the story. It is the story of a woman, a movement, and an era, told with vividness and understanding.

# Feminist Notes

### Women Elected to Congress

RUTH BRYAN OWEN, Feminist, who wrote for EQUAL RIGHTS a statement supporting the Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution, was elected to Congress to represent the Fourth Florida District. She is a Democrat. Ruth Hanna McCormick was elected as congressman-at-large from Illinois. Ruth Pratt was elected to represent the Seventeenth New York District. Mrs. McCormick and Mrs. Pratt are Republicans, and Mrs. Pratt is said to believe in Equal Rights. Apparently all four women now in Congress were re-elected also. Of these, Katherine M. Langley of Kentucky, Republican, is on record as a supporter of the Equal Rights Amendment. The others who have not made definite statements are Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, and Florence Prag Kahn of California.

### Women Elected in Holland

THE election of Mrs. Itallie Van Embden to the Parliament of Holland and of Mrs. Knappert to the Town Council of Rotterdam is attributed by *Le Mouvement Feministe* to the working of proportional representation. Both these offices had been simultaneously held by Dr. S. J. L. Van Aalten, who died last July. As Dr. Van Aalten was a convinced Feminist, the comment is made that he would have been happy to know that in both places his successors were to be women.

### Forecasts Woman President

PREDICTION that "eventually the right woman will show up and women of the country will elect her President of the United States" was made by Nellie Tayloe Ross, former Democratic Governor of Wyoming, during the Presidential campaign.

"I believe that there is no office, political or commercial, but what the right woman can fill," Mrs. Ross said. "That is being demonstrated in thousands of cases, and it applies to the highest office of the land."

### Equality in Marriage Vows

THE Episcopal marriage service contained in the revised Book of Common Prayer has absolute equality in the marriage vows. The word "obey" is omitted from the woman's vows, and the clause, "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," formerly used with the giving of the ring, is eliminated from the man's vows. Revision of the prayer book was completed on October 17, during the Forty-ninth Triennium of the Episcopal Church, which closed in Washington, D. C., October 25.

### Women Golfers Plan Association

NOT liking the idea of having their national championship tournament managed, as at present, by a men's association, women golfers are considering the formation of a national women's golf association.

### "Protection or Tyranny?"

*OPPORTUNITY,* official organ of the Federation of Women Civil Servants, published two significant comments in a recent issue. Under the heading, "Protection or Tyranny," the magazine said:

"The one woman invited to lecture at this year's summer school of the Independent Labor Party was Mrs. Abbott, chairman of the Open Door Council. She took as her subject Sex-Equality in Industry, and showed how right down the ages tyranny under the cloak of 'protection' has kept down the 'subject race, the subject class, and the subject sex.' She pointed out the need for recognition of equal human rights and values if one section of the community is not to exist for the benefit of another. From the discussion which followed it was made clear that the audience—and not only the women members—found themselves in agreement with her views!"

Under the heading, "We Ourselves," the magazine said:

"'The obtaining of equality is the special business of women, and the burden of acquiring it must be mostly theirs.

"'Why should we expect men, or unions of men, to be concerned about securing equal conditions for men and women? Here and there are men of vision and generosity, who are as keen as we are ourselves on this matter; such are the men who actively helped us in the suffrage campaign, but they are few, compared with the general body of men. *We must depend upon ourselves* to acquire equality of opportunity for women with men. It is contrary to our experience that any association of men is prepared to fight for equality for women.'

"Thus the *Woman Teacher,* which regards it as an unanswerable argument for the organization of women in independent unions. 'Men,' they aver, 'will certainly not trouble themselves to obtain equal pay and equal opportunities for men and women; it is women's business, and they must do it themselves.'"

### Woman M. P. Given Party Post

SUSAN LAWRENCE, Labor member of the British Parliament, has been elected vice-chairman of the Labor Party Executive Committee. In the ordinary course of events she will be chairman next year.

### British National Council for "Open Door"

THE British National Council of Women at its recent session in York brought itself into line with other Feminist organizations by adopting, by a two-thirds majority, a resolution demanding that industrial legislation be based on the nature of the work and not on the sex of the worker.

The National Council of Women has been probably the most conservative of Women's organizations in England in this respect, having always previously either avoided the issue or taken some half-way stand such as advocating future industrial legislation be on an equal basis, but urging that no effort be made to repeal existing "protective" legislation applying to women only.

The *Christian Science Monitor* reports the resolution as follows:

"The resolution thus declares that a 48-hour week should be given to all adult men and women workers, with equal conditions regarding night work, holidays and overtime, and also that in any factory bill, all provisions concerning general safety, protection from dangerous machinery, fire drill, weight-lifting and other special provisions for safety and welfare, should apply to members of both sexes.

"This question has long been disputed here. The argument which prevailed at the conference was that to reject the resolution would be to side with a reactionary policy which, in the words of one of the speakers, would 'control women in industry and deny them the opportunity to rise to a higher position in the labor market of the world.'"

### Jugoslav Women Teachers Win Victory

IN THE latest list of appointments of heads of secondary schools in Jugoslavia, the Minister of Education has appointed two headmistresses, Katarina Bogdanovitch at Nish, and Leposaav Smodlaka at Kragujevac. These are the first two headmistresses in Serbian secondary schools.

Thus the struggle for headships which women have long been carrying on has been settled in their favor, and the victory is being welcomed enthusiastically in the women's teaching world.

### Women Jockeys Win

FOUR women jockeys and two men participated in the historic Town Plate horse race in England which first was run during the reign of Charles II the race being captured by the women. The course, which is over four miles, was in a heavy condition because of rain.

Iris Rickaby was first, being followed closely by Mrs. Heald. The other women jockeys were D. Saunders and Eileen Joel, daughter of the millionaire, Sol Joel.

### An International Union of Women Lawyers

STEPS have been taken at Paris toward the organization of an International Union of Women Lawyers. A provisional committee representing five countries has been formed.

"The object is not political, but to promote mutual aid and solidarity, says *La Francaise.* "In all countries women lawyers have to endure stiff masculine opposition, to overcome stupid prejudice. In getting together, in getting acquainted, they will be able to render to one another the greatest possible service from a professional point of view. They will seek for as large a membership as possible, barring no one, appealing to all well-wishers. They will even try to federate existing groups to put them in touch with one another, in order to make them more valuable from a professional point of view."

Marcelle Kraemer-Bach, author of a pamphlet on legal inequalities between men and women under French law, is secretary-general of the provisional committee.

### Poland's "First Lady" Honored as Feminist

FROM *La Femme Polonaise* we learn that the Association of Polish University Women has made Micheline Moscicka, wife of the President of Poland, an honorary member, "in recognition of her activity in welfare work for mothers and children and her devotion to the Feminist cause."

Mme. Moscicka has run for office and has held office herself. Because of her work in the Women's Civic Committee, an organization devoted to the independence of Poland and to the relief of soldiers and their families, she was elected to the Municipal Council of Leopol. When the first elections for the Diet were held, the women of Leopol presented a ticket composed of women, headed by Mme. Moscicka as a candidate for the Senate. Although this ticket was not elected, it played an important part in furthering the Feminist movement in Poland.

When her husband, Professor Ignace Moscicka, became President, she went to Warsaw, where she continued her social welfare activities. She is not content to be merely a patron, but takes part in the actual work. She draws around her the various women's organizations, and helps to co-ordinate their undertakings. She is interested in women students and in women engaged in scientific careers.

"No injury done to women is a matter of indifference to her and every women's organization can count on her friendly interest," the magazine comments.

### Brazil Town Elects Woman Mayor

A TOWN in Rio Grande do Norte, the first Brazilian State to adopt woman suffrage, has elected a woman mayor, according to an item in the New York *Times.* The name of the town or the mayor was not given.

### World Fair for Women Athletes

A WORLD exposition for women athletes, showing women's sports as carried on throughout the globe, will be a part of the Chicago World Fair of 1933, Elizabeth Waterman, director of athletics of the Illinois Women's Athletic Club, has announced.

# News from the Field

### Seeks Industrial Equality

SUE BROBST, president of the Business Women's Legislative Council of Southern California, recently sent EQUAL RIGHTS a copy of the constitution and by-laws of her organization, which defines the purpose of the B. W. L. C. as "to bring about and maintain equal opportunity under the law for men and women in the business world; and to oppose discriminatory legislation against women engaged in gainful occupations." She also sent a clipping from the Wisconsin *News,* showing the first all woman jury ever impaneled in Milwaukee. The news story follows:

"A jury comprised entirely of women is sitting in the trial of a damage suit in Circuit Court here (Milwaukee, Wis.). It is the first time an all-women jury ever has been called upon to decide a case in this State, and it is probably the first in the world.

"The 100 per cent. feminine verdict will be handed down in Circuit Judge A. E. Braun's court in a $5,000 damage action brought by Stephen Piotrowski, 524 Oklahoma avenue, against Anthony Danielski, Loomis road, as a result of an automobile accident two years ago.

"When the panel was called for the drawing of the jury there were fourteen women and four men. Usually the proportion is reversed. Attorneys decided to take advantage of the chance to set a record and struck the four men and two of the women from the panel, leaving the twelve jurywomen."

### Maryland Branch Presents Program

MARYLAND is planning a series of downtown dinner meetings this winter—the first Tuesday of every month—beginning Tuesday, December 4, at the Emerson Hotel at 6.30 P. M. The theme of the evening to be the Equal Rights Amendment. Mrs. Louis Gutman will preside and a brilliant and distinguished group of diners is expected. Ambassador Ferrara of Cuba, and Ruth Allison Hudnut have been invited to be the guests of honor. Invitations have been sent to the United States Senators and Congressmen from Maryland to grace the occasion by their presence.

In January a women jurors' dinner will be given and jury service for women in Maryland will be stressed. The members of the State Legislature convening that month will be invited and the passage of a Jury Service Bill urged.

A series of monthly card parties to be held in the evening at headquarters have been started, with Mrs. J. Preston Tippett heading the committee in charge. The first one, held Wednesday, November 7, was very successful, the proceeds reverting to the maintenance fund, of which Mrs. Louise N. Graham is chairman. The proceeds hereafter will be used in making up Maryland's quota for the "Legal Status of Women." Mrs. Tippett is chairman of this fund.

A very live debate on the Equal Rights Amendment was staged at the College Club of Baltimore on Saturday, November 10, between Mollie Ray Carroll of Goucher College and Edith Houghton Hooker on Equal Rights. Dr. Carroll's arguments went down like a house of cards before the onslaught of justice and equality so forcefully set forth by her opponent.

At a subsequent meeting of the College Club on Saturday, November 17, Dr. Lilian Welsh summed up the arguments pro and con in a very scholarly manner and recommended to the members of the club a further study of Equal Rights, particularly in relation to the pending amendment.

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